



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1860.

The case of rude and insulting language used by a newspaper in reference to a member of Congress, was brought before the notice of the House of Representatives—on Wednesday—and a motion was made to expel the reporters for that paper from the House. Subsequently, it was found out that the reporters had nothing to do with the objectionable language, and the motion was withdrawn. We do not know what legal redress can be obtained by individuals for improper language used towards them by members of Congress—as the latter have their "privilege." Nevertheless, there should be metes and bounds even to "privilege." But as to this newspaper business: Why do not individuals make it a rule, to prosecute newspapers for slander and defamation, whenever these newspapers wantonly assail or calumniate them? The press, in this country needs the check of the law. Half a dozen verdicts sounding in damages, whenever a newspaper wantonly attacks the private character, or traduces the fair fame of an honest man, would be an excellent corrective. There would be a great cry about the "liberty of the press"—but the press, in this country, is beyond being free—a bow shot beyond that! It claims, if it does not exercise, as large a charter as the wind. We would not curtail its legal "privileges," but we would make it subject to the laws of decorum, to the principles of honor and the obligations of justice; and we would punish its conductors for slander, defamation, calumny, or words or language used in malice for malicious purposes.

The Southern States Rights Association of Orange county, Va., on Monday last, adopted a report on the subject of Southern rights, prepared by Col. John Willis, and recommended by signature by the citizens of the county, a pledge—"to abstain as far as practicable from the use of all articles manufactured in or obtained through the non-slaveholding States, and to use all reasonable efforts to obtain their supplies of every kind through other channels, and to encourage manufacturers within our own and the other Southern States, and a direct trade with foreign countries; and further not to trade with any merchants who shall hereafter draw from the non-slaveholding States their supplies of any kind, which can be had elsewhere."

An old Alexandrian now resident in Mississippi, in transmitting his annual subscription to the Gazette, remarks—"I subscribed for the Daily Gazette in 1807. When I removed to Mississippi in 1838, I received the Country Gazette. This being my fifty-second year's subscription, I need not tell you how attached I am to so reliable and conservative a journal—so surrounded by home memories and associations. I hope we shall live yet—and I—to rejoice in the success of a Union Whig Administration of our government."

We shall soon, certainly see the "Happy Family." Real, John Brown's Secretary of State, has become a pro-slavery man—and it is now said, that Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon last Sunday, "took conservative ground, contended that slave holding is not necessarily sinful—and that extreme anti-slavery views only lead to mischief!"

The Philadelphia papers chronicle the arrest of a man in Pittsburgh, who is said to be a rival of Chas. W. Huntington, Monroe Edwards, and John Sadler. His name is Ross, and the charge against him is the forgery of paper on various banks in Philadelphia, to the extent of \$10,000.

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Patents, has resigned. Samuel Ingham, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Customs, has been offered the place, and will assume the duties on the 1st of February, when Mr. Bishop's resignation takes effect.

The public dinner given by the members of the General Assembly of Virginia to the Commissioner from South Carolina, the Hon. C. G. Meminger, was largely attended, on Tuesday evening, and passed off very agreeably.

It is stated that there are ninety-four lodges of Odd-Fellows in California, with a total membership of 94,760. Charities to the amount of \$46,000 have been distributed by the lodges the last year.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, who has been travelling over the State of New Hampshire as a domestic missionary, has, it is stated, become fully convinced of the utter failure of the Maine law as an agent of reform.

The one hundredth and first anniversary of the birth day of Robert Burns, Scotland's immortal bard, was commemorated in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Washington, &c.

In the Rhode Island Legislature on Thursday, an act was passed making the twenty-second day of February a legal holiday, instead of the first of January, as the law now provides.

A resolution has been offered in the House of Delegates, in favor of requiring all persons from non-slaveholding States to take an oath to support the Constitution of Virginia, &c.

William H. Oliver, sailmaker at Norfolk, accidentally fell from the door of his shop on Monday, a height of 30 feet, receiving very severe injuries.

Philadelphia Passenger Railways are not paying such dividends as were promised in the beginning.

Archbishop Hughes, in conjunction with other Roman Catholic Bishops, has addressed an official circular to the clergy and laity of the Catholic Church on various questions of interest to that denomination. The document is of great length, and of course treats of many matters. The education of Roman Catholic children is earnestly commended, with the suggestion that the clergy do not leave the schools altogether to the teacher, "however worthy of confidence he may be." Supplies of priests must not continue to come from abroad, but the Catholics of the United States must depend upon themselves for the raising up of clergymen. In the late Council scarcely a single rule or statute has been added to the existing code, careful observance of which is urged upon the clergy, especially the younger ones. The address then proceeds to the discussion of the question of the temporal power of the Pope, and a criticism upon the French pamphlet on that subject, which the Archbishop does not believe to be the production of the Emperor of the French.

In an English paper before us, we find an elaborate article deprecating the waste of the valuable fertilizing elements contained in the thoroughfare and sewers of their cities. The following is an extract—"I look in vain upon every side for a valid objection to this great and desirable project, and more than ever agree with Lord Palmerston, who said at Lewes, in 1851—'The dirt of our towns ought to be laid upon our fields, and if there could be such a reciprocal community of interests between the country and the town, that the country should purify the towns, and the towns should fertilize the country, I am quite disposed to think that the British farmer would care less than he does about Peruvian Guano. Instead of seeking investment for their money in foreign ventures, and in shoring up the tottering thrones of despotism abroad, our capitalists—in turning attention to this great work of applying the sewerage of London and outwards to agricultural purposes—would, beyond the satisfaction of receiving good dividends, feel that they were conferring a great boon upon the entire community.'"

At a meeting of the Opposition members of the Kentucky Legislature, on the 16th inst., the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we solemnly deprecate the wild spirit of madness and confusion which seems to rule in the Congress now assembled at Washington; that in our deliberate judgment, the preservation of the national credit, the honor of the National government, and the security of the National peace, require that this reign of anarchy and turbulence should cease, and that a Speaker should at once be elected by the concurrent voices of those who desire to see justice done to all sections of the country, and we believe that this can and ought to be done, if the spirit of party has not overthrown entirely the spirit of patriotism.

Mr. P. T. Barnum was nearly suffocated a night or two since, in consequence of having neglected to turn off the "register" in his sleeping room, the house being heated by a furnace. The room was small, and windows and doors being closed, there was no ventilation. Mr. Barnum found himself unable to walk on awakening in the morning, and although now moving about, he has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of his negligence. This, in connection with the recent fatal cases at Haverhill, Mass., should put our citizens on their guard.

Mr. W. D. Roy, editor of the Vicksburg Sun, was shot dead last week by Daniel S. Shepherd. The latter was employed as book-keeper in the Sun office. Mr. Roy held the office of collector of the port of Vicksburg, and entrusted all his business to Shepherd. While Shepherd was on his bridal tour a few weeks since, Mr. Roy caused him to be arrested in New Orleans on a charge of embezzlement. Shepherd was released on a writ of habeas corpus, and, in consequence of proceeding to Vicksburg, demanded an investigation. He was examined and acquitted.

Not only in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and other Northern States has relief been rendered to the sufferers at Lawrence, Massachusetts, but in the Southwest the cry of the suffering and bereaved was heard and quickly answered by a tender of aid in case it should be needed. A meeting of condolence was held in Vicksburg, Miss., on the 14th inst., over which the Hon. Wm. A. Lake presided. The meeting, which was a large one, was addressed and its object explained by Rev. C. K. Marshall.

The Clarke Conservator says—"Adam Anderson and George McFarland, who escaped from the Clarke county jail on last Friday evening, have not been heard from since. A reward of \$100 is offered for their arrest. Negro Jerry, under sentence of death, and a free negro who has been confined in jail for a month or two, awaiting his trial for a similar offence to that for which Jerry has been convicted, also came near escaping the same evening."

Dead letters instead of being returned within six months, as heretofore, are returned within half that period of time, thus proportionately facilitating the restoration of valuable letters to their owners, as well as preventing the inconvenient accumulation of such letters at the various postoffices. This new arrangement works well, and the Postmaster General suggests an alteration of the law, to return them within a still shorter time.

Among the passengers from the Isthmus, by the Baltic, at New York, is Mr. Z. B. Calverly, secretary of the American legation at Lima, who returns to announce the definite refusal of the Peruvian government to respond to the demands of the United States for indemnity in several cases submitted through Mr. Clay. It is presumed that coercion will be required to obtain any satisfaction whatever.

The distribution of the works of art collected by the Cosmopolitan Art Union, is to take place in New York on the evening of the 31st instant. Those who subscribe, become members of the association, and are entitled to the splendid engraving of "Shakespeare and his Friends," and to the copies of the Art Journal published quarterly by the association.

A movement has been started in England, to encourage young women to learn the watchmaking trade, with a view to qualify them to clean and repair watches, a branch of business in which there is constant employment in large towns and cities. The widow of a watchmaker in Boston, some time ago maintained herself for years in working for the trade.

The Senate of Texas said to have passed a resolution appropriating \$20,000 to pay the mileage and per diem of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State, in case their resistance to the election of a "Republican" Speaker shall result in the non-organization of the House.

Letter from Leesburg, Virginia. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. LEESBURG, VA., Jan. 24.—Our quiet little village will hardly permit items even of our way, hardly moved by events occurring twenty-five miles off; but should we be stirred up by contact with the "outside barbarians," I will do what I can to keep you advised of any thing out of the usual course. I suppose we shall, after awhile, have a taste of city rascality, and, in fact, last night our worthy town sergeant introduced himself and certain police officers from Washington to a "young gentleman," who was charged with the small crimes of burglary, robbery, and arson. He is the fourth of the gang of six engaged in these interesting occupations, and was traced here by officer Jenkins and two others. He had, (probably only on yesterday) concluded an agreement with Mr. W. D. Easterday, to learn the Carpentering business, and was asleep at his house when arrested. He proceeded this morning to Washington, in charge of the officers, having waived the formalities of the law.

We hope to have a fine celebration in our old County, on the 22d of February. A committee of invitation have selected T. W. Edwards, esq., as the Reader of the Farewell Address, and rumor says, Governor Wise as the Orator.

Our people are all in favor of putting the State in a proper attitude of defence, but many consider the bill lately passed as leading to a considerable waste of the public funds, and that one-half the money would have been amply sufficient for the purpose. The daily line to the Railroad, and thence to your city, is a considerable convenience, but it only whets our appetite for the full fruition of the benefits of the Railroad, consequent upon its completion to Leesburg.

Lands in our County do not command as much by 20 per cent. as they did in 1856. A farm, three miles from town, sold a few years since at upwards of \$45 per acre, but owing to some dissatisfaction among the heirs of the estate, it was given up, and sold again recently at about \$35.

I understand there were no bidders for the farm of W. H. Fitzhugh, near Middleburg, offered last week.

At a meeting of our several County offices are multiplying every day, and they expect to have a lively time of it. Good bye. ALIQUIS.

Letter from Richmond. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The Covington and Ohio Railroad bill is still under consideration in the House of Delegates. Mr. Smith, of Kanawha, spoke yesterday and to-day in favor of the bill, and made an admirable speech, which was replied to to-day by Mr. Wilson, of the Isle of Wight, in opposition.

The House passed the joint resolution offered by Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, appointing a committee of thirteen on the part of the House, and five of the Senate, to whom should be referred the propositions of South Carolina, and all resolutions offered on the subject. The result of the vote was unanimously adopted in the Senate.

The joint resolution, respecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, passed the Senate to-day.

The bill, (Senate bill), passed the House to-day, for relief of B. T. Chinn. It was ably advocated by Mr. Lynn, the very indignant member from Prince William, who discharges his duty with great fidelity. "A LOOKER ON."

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN ON THE UNION.—Major B. F. Perry, spoken of as one of the ablest and most influential members of the South Carolina Legislature, being about to retire from that body into private life, has addressed a farewell letter to his constituents, in which he says: "My opinion ever has been that the sole object of the North, in their crusade against Slavery, is to unite the non-slaveholding States, and take the Federal Government out of the hands of the South, and enjoy its powers, spoils, and offices. Beyond this they have no other purpose. Ever since the election of Mr. Jefferson, the Southern States have had the administration of the Government. If the non-slaveholding States can be united in their elections, a transfer of the Federal Government must follow, with all its power and patronage. And I do not believe that if a Republican were elected a President of the United States, that the Federal Government would be administered, in any material manner, otherwise than it has been for the last sixty years. The policy of such an administration would be, in all human probability, that of extreme caution towards the South."

ATLANTIC STEAMERS AND SUBSIDIES.—No country ever procured an extent of ocean steam service, equal to that enjoyed by Canada at this moment for anything like the same amount of subsidy. For \$55,000 currency we are now receiving 52 double Atlantic passages a year. The only other line performing the same service is the Cunard; for which it received, under the old contract, £175,000, and will receive, under the new one, £200,000 sterling a year.—Thus Canada receives, for about one fourth as much as England pays, the same extent of ocean steamship service. The United States formerly paid the Collins line, which ran its vessels only bi-monthly, \$858,000 a year; about four times as much as Canada pays for twice the number of trips a year. The Vanderbilt line also received from the United States government \$385,000 a year, for only twenty trips; the Bremen line was paid \$125,437, for twelve trips; the Havre line 290,000 francs, for thirteen trips. The amount of subsidy received by different lines when spread over the mileage of the service performed, is even more striking.—The Collins line received 11 48, a mile, and the Cunard line actually receives 11s., while the Canadian receives but 3s. 3d.

A REMARKABLE SLIDE.—A correspondent communicates to us the following remarkable adventure. As Mr. J. M. McKee was crossing Elliott's Knob on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at what is known as Dunlap's path, night overtook him, and the mountain being very icy on the North side, his horse fell, and with Mr. McKee on him, slipped down some thirty yards. Finding it impossible to get the horse on his feet, as he was fast under a log, Mr. McKee started for help, but getting bewildered he did not arrive at a house till 11 o'clock. He then, with four other persons, went back to rescue the horse, and on reaching the place was surprised to find that the log had broken and the horse disappeared down the mountain. The party searched for him till 3 o'clock, and then gave it up till morning. Next day they found the horse near the place where he had landed—a distance, by measurement, of two hundred and seven yards from the starting point. The steed had slid the whole distance in a straight line, passing within a foot of a number of trees, but was not in the least injured.—Stanton Spectator.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette says that W. F. Wilson, agent of the Yucatan and Sioux Indians, has just arrived there, and that he reports the weather extremely cold on the mountains, the thermometer indicating 39 degrees below zero. The snow in the valleys was eight feet deep. The Indians were peaceable.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. In the Senate on Wednesday, bills were reported, to amend the charter of the Central Bank of Virginia; to amend the 10th section of chapter 108 of the Code, so as to repeal the prohibition against a man marrying his brother's widow. Mr. Neeson made a report from the Committee on Courts of Justice, declaring it expedient to further legislate on the resolution having for its object the providing by law for the election of Judges at a time different from any other election. Resolutions of Enquiry were adopted, of incorporating a company to construct a railroad from a point at or near Goshen depot on the Virginia Central Railroad, to the Rockbridge Alum Springs; of amending the existing law, as to require one fourth of the public revenue to be deposited in the Bank of the Commonwealth at Richmond. By Mr. Thomas of Fairfax—Of amending the act concerning partitions passed May 24th, 1852.

Mr. Thomas, of Fairfax, offered the following joint resolution in relation to the prosecution of the claims of the Commonwealth upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby authorized and instructed to adopt and pursue all such legal or other measures as may be proper or necessary to protect, insure or recover the claims of the Commonwealth upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company now existing, or which may hereafter arise out of the engagements of guarantees of the Commonwealth for said Company.—(Lies over under the rules.)

Mr. Thomas then called up the joint resolution offered by him on the 17th, (we published them in the paper of the 19th inst.) relating to the same subject, and Mr. Brannon moved to amend by adding to that part authorizing the Attorney General to proceed to Annapolis, the words, "if in his opinion he should deem it necessary."

Mr. Thomas accepted the amendment, and the resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Stuart called up the Senate bill making an appropriation for the construction and equipment of a laundry, &c., at the Western Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Day moved to reconsider the vote on the bill, so as to strike out "813," and insert "85000" for a sufficient sum.

The Senate refused, 12 to 25, to reconsider, and the bill was then passed—Ayes 35, noes 4.

The engrossed bill making an additional appropriation for the Virginia Military Institute, came up on its passage. It appropriates \$40,000 for new buildings—one-half to be paid in 1860, and one-half in 1861. It also increases the amount annually appropriated from the surplus revenue of the Literary fund, for the support of the Military Institute, from \$1,500 to \$10,000.

The motion pending was Mr. Wickham's rider, providing for the free education of 50 State Cadets—one from each Senatorial District, instead of 32 as are now educated—and appropriating \$3,600 of the additional \$8,500 directly from the treasury, so as to save that amount to the Literary Fund.

Mr. Neeson offered, as a substitute for Mr. Wickham's rider, a rider providing for the free education of the same number of additional State Cadets, but omitting the provision of the \$3,600 to be taken from the treasury.

Mr. Neeson's rider was agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Armstrong moved to reconsider the vote on the bill, so as to amend by providing alone for the education of the additional 18 Cadets.

The Senate refused to reconsider—15 to 17.

The bill was then laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Wickham, all bills of an internal improvement character, making appropriations, and which were on their second reading, were laid on the table in consequence of the thinness of the Senate.

Lieut. General Montague being compelled to leave Richmond, on account of illness, Mr. Thomas M. Ishell, of Jefferson, was elected President pro tem of the Senate. Mr. Ishell, on taking the Chair, returned his cordial thanks for the confidence and partiality manifested towards him. He said that he should make every endeavor to dispense exact justice to all the members of the Senate.

A message was received from the House by Mr. G. W. Hopkins, that they had adopted a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of thirteen members on the part of the House, and five members on the part of the Senate, to whom shall be referred the recent communication of South Carolina through her special commissioner, Col. Meminger.

In the opinion of the committee it may be proper for the General Assembly of Virginia to make to her sister State.

On motion of Mr. Coghill, the resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the President appointed the following as the members on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Coghill, August, Neeson, Christian and Stuart—and Mr. August was requested to inform the House.

In the House of Delegates, reports from various committees were made, among them authorizing the Board of Public Works to recover to the former stockholders of the Berryville and Charlestown turnpike road, two-fifths of said road, upon the payment of a certain sum of money, and fixing the mode of settlement with the sheriff of Frederick county.

Various petitions, memorials, proceedings of meetings, &c., were presented and appropriately referred.

The election of Basement officers was made the order of the day for Thursday, the 21st of February.

Resolutions of enquiry were adopted, of amending the charter of the Bank of the Commonwealth; of amending the laws exempting certain persons from service on juries, and exempting Virginia-owned and built vessels from taxation, and of affording the shipping interest other encouragement.

Mr. Seddon called up his resolution providing for a Convention of Southern Delegates, to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, and for the appointment, by the Governor, of three delegates to represent Virginia in said Convention.

Mr. Sibert, offered the following amendment: Provided, That said commissioners be, and they are hereby instructed, in no event, to commit the General Assembly, or the State of Virginia, to the dissolution of the Union, either now or for the future.

The Senate bill in relation to injuring or obstructing highways, was considered and rejected.

The Senate bill allowing the Virginia Military Institute to condemn the springs and lands necessary to supply the Institute with water, was read and passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of Benjamin F. Chinn, of Prince William, refunding taxes improperly paid, was read and passed.

The Caloric Engine. The attention of our readers will doubtless be attracted by the announcement in our advertising columns by Messrs. Kitching & Co., of their manufactory and sale of Caloric Engines. The statements which they thus give to the public, indicate the rapid and steady progress of this new invention in the work of vindicating itself, by actual results, from the hostility of men of science and of rival interests.

The fact is, practical commercial success is the real test of new inventions. It has upon a thousand times, the positive demonstrations of scientific men. What matters it to be told of the impossible, when the thing is done? And now, while many otherwise well-informed men will persist in their unbelief of a possible caloric motor, upwards of two hundred and fifty of Ericsson's Caloric Engines are in successful and satisfactory operation. The machine has become an established power. Not only is this engine usefully and profitably employed in many job printing establishments, but fifteen daily newspapers—calling of course for efficient and reliable power—are already printed by it. It is at work pumping the water required to feed locomotives at more than twenty railroad stations. It is used in propelling boats, and in driving the pumps and doing the hoisting of several first-class ships.

It is employed as a domestic motor in many private dwellings. It raises water in many public edifices. It is at work grinding quartz, splitting leather, pulverizing quartz, polishing combs, elevating grain, sawing wood, guano cutting, hoisting merchandise, crushing sugar-cane, driving sugar-mills, sewing-machines, and skirt-making and glass cutting machinery, and machinery for many miscellaneous uses. It works with such uniform success that of two hundred engines that have been put up by Mr. Kitching within the last fifteen months, not one has been displaced except by an engine of the same kind of superior power.

From an engine of six-hundred cylinder, the inventor has advanced to engines of eight, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty-two inch cylinders, and to double engines of the largest of these sizes. And there are now building at one of the several engineering establishments engaged in the manufacture of these engines, several engines with cylinders of forty-eight inches. These last-named engines are built on order, from parties who have had the smaller engines in satisfactory operation for many months.—New York Times.

The Coolie Trade in China. EIGHTEEN CHINESE KIDNAPPERS BEHEADED.—The trial of the Chinese, arrested by order of the Governor General of Kwangtung for aiding and abetting the French, Dutch, and American dealers in supplying the ships of those nations with living cargo in the shape of stolen men and boys, has resulted in a swift and terrible punishment. After a lengthened and protracted trial, sentence of death was passed on eighteen, who have been since beheaded, seven are reserved for milder punishments, and seven have been acquitted. This is only an instance of what is due to offenders for such a persistent adherence to this atrocious trade. Our admiration is somewhat abated by the escape of the European dealers. It is a pity they have not suffered under the arm of justice extended. Sooner or later destruction must overwhelm all those who are in any way tainted with the leprosy of this abominable traffic. The investigation was conducted at Canton by five Mandarins, and lasted four days; and as the city is in the occupation of and ruled by the French and British Commissioners, we may hope such a mass of evidence will be laid before the Government, will compel the Governments of those countries to avail themselves of their present position in China, to check the hellish practices carried on by Europeans at Whampoa and Macao for the purpose of supplying the slave marts of Havana.

We are glad to hear that the scheme of free emigration to the West Indies, as conducted by Mr. Austin on behalf of the British Government, presents every prospect of success. Several families have already applied to the Rev. Mr. Lobscheid for engagement. He has promised to the planters of the British West Indies, who are eagerly seeking for labor, an emigration of five hundred families. His excellency the Governor of this colony has afforded every facility for the accomplishment, in the amplest manner, of so desirable a system; we therefore hope to see the free emigration plan a complete success. It would be one of the most effective adjuncts in strangling that hydra-headed monster, the present coolie trade.—Hong-kong Reg., Nov. 12.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN NEW ORLEANS.—A fearful and fatal affair took place in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans, on the 14th instant, between Charles S. Harris, of Milliken's Bend, (La.) and Dr. W. H. Peck, of Madison Parish, the representatives of that locality in the State Legislature. The Bee says:

"They had been friends, but had quarreled in regard to the levee question. On Thursday they had come to blows, but had been separated, Harris having been fined for a breach of the peace. On Friday, as Harris was standing at the clerk's desk, being about to pay his bill and leave the city, Peck came up. A few words were exchanged, and then both parties drew their revolvers. Harris fired two shots, neither of which hit the doctor. Dr. Peck fired five shots, three of which entered the body of his antagonist. One ball entered the breast, a second penetrated the liver, and the third struck the right shoulder, paralyzing Harris's arm, and causing his revolver to drop from his hands. Harris then turned and ran into the wine room near by, where there is a bar, Dr. Peck firing his other two shots at him, but not hitting him. Harris jumped over the counter and fell at full length inside of it, cutting his right eyebrow on a tumbler as he did so. Dr. Peck was immediately behind him, and jumped over the bar so close that he fell on top of Harris. Dr. Peck then caught Harris with his left hand and drew his bowie knife with his right, with which he inflicted three terrible lunges into Harris's body. One was in his right shoulder, passing completely through the flesh and muscle, another was in his left arm, and the third was in his left side, entering between the fifth and sixth ribs, penetrating the left lung. Several friends of the parties now rushed into the wine room and cried out, 'For God's sake, doctor, don't kill him!' Dr. Peck replied, 'If you take possession of him I will let him go, but not otherwise.' Two gentlemen then ran behind the counter to hold Harris and prevent him from renewing the fight. Dr. Peck rose to his feet, when it was at once observed that Harris was driving a wedge between his arm and the lower floor, and he carried his last in about half an hour. The shot in his right side and the stab in his left side, were each mortal wounds. A coroner's inquest was held on the 15th instant, and rendered a verdict that Harris came to his death by being shot by Dr. Peck. Peck was committed to jail."

The "Bone of Contention" in the House of Representatives. Jan. 26.

CONGRESS. Senate, Thursday, January 26. The Senate met at 1 p. m.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for increasing the pay of the navy.

A large amount of private business was transacted.

The Senate then took up the resolutions of Mr. Douglas, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to protect from invasion, each of the States of the Union.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until Tuesday next, when he desired to speak upon it.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., defended the President from the criticism of Mr. Douglas, in the case of Gov. Wise's late execution of the United States relative to the pardon and rescue of John Brown. He thought such a resolution was unnecessary whilst the special Committee on the Harper's Ferry affair had the subject under consideration.

Mr. Douglas said that he had made no issue with the President of the United States; on the contrary he had disclaimed any intention to make such issue. He only desired to punish conspiracies and combinations against the peace of each state, by indictment before the United States Courts, conviction therein, and imprisonment.

After some further discussion between Messrs. Douglas and Davis,

Mr. Bayard, of Del., said that if the resolution was intended as an instruction to the Judiciary Committee, then he would vote against it, and would like to speak upon the constitutionality and expediency of some of the measures proposed.

The motion of Mr. Hunter was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Clay, of Ala., it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday next.

The Senate then took up the resolutions of Mr. Brown, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill, protecting slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., said that the feeling shown on the other side of the floor yesterday, indicated a backing down on the part of Senators, and he prophesied that they would back down still further before the session closed. He continued his speech, replying to the arguments submitted yesterday by Mr. Davis, and in the course of his remarks alluded to a law of South Carolina, by which colored citizens of Massachusetts had been deprived of liberty.

Mr. Hammond, of S. C., responded that negroes could not be entitled to the immunities of citizens of a State of the Union, except in the State that so created them; for the Supreme Court had expressly decided that they were not "citizens" within the meaning of the Constitution.

Mr. Chestnut, of S. C., said that the right of a State to protect itself by police laws suited to its circumstances, was undoubted. Every Northern State by quarantine laws kept out persons whether citizens of the United States or not.

Mr. Wilson resumed and argued that slavery was the creature of local law, and existed only in accordance with it.

Mr. Benjamin, of La., asked when slavery existed in Massachusetts, was it by virtue of any law?

Mr. Wilson responded that it had grown out of the power of the strong to enslave the weak, and had been abolished by the spirit of the Constitution of Massachusetts. He knew that it did not exist by the common law.

Mr. Benjamin apprehended that the common law was only the consent or general custom of the people relating to a special matter; such consent he understood the Senator admitted to have existed in regard to slavery.

House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Etheridge, there was a call of the House, as a preliminary to a vote for Speaker.

Mr. Winslow moved that the further proceedings in the case be dispensed with, and the question being taken it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 128, nays 98.

Mr. Winslow, with a view of affording further time for members who were absent, to come in, moved that the House adjourn.

The question was determined in the negative—yeas 32, nays 190.

Mr. Winslow moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker *vice voce*.

Mr. Hickman said that if he had been here yesterday, he should have objected to the suggestion of Mr. Etheridge, for the reasons heretofore given by him. He was perfectly well satisfied that such an arrangement would have a tendency to postpone an election. He came into the hall this morning to resist a vote to-day; but he had learned there was a general understanding yesterday that the House would proceed without interruption for two weeks to vote for Speaker, unless one should be soon elected. Although he did not conceive himself to be bound by the arrangement, yet he was not disposed to break through this arrangement, made by universal consent. He was not therefore disposed to resist a ballot to-day.

But he would withhold his vote until he found there was some reason for him to change his determination. He would not engage in this ridiculous farce, or worse. When his vote could be of any service, it should be had.

Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, said the gentleman was mistaken. He had entered into no such arrangement.

The House then proceeded to another trial for Speaker, without a choice, the vote being as follows—whole number of votes 226; yeas 114; Mr. Sherman, 109; Mr. Boeck, 55; Mr. Smith, 37; scattering 18.

After some discussion,

Mr. Hickman, of Penn., made a point of order, that a vote could not be taken without first disposing of the business now on the Clerk's desk. He explained that he desired in that way to reach, and have a vote upon the plurality rule.

Messrs. Singleton, of Miss., Winslow, of N. C., Sickles, of N. Y., and Curtis, of Ohio, having discussed the point of order, made cries of vote, call the roll, &c. Mr. Morris, of Ind., began a set speech. He